ANCIENT HARPER'S FERB'

The Noted Landmark Where Two Bistoric Rivers Meet.

Thomas Jefferson's Description Its Grandeur - A Scene Worth Crossing the Atlantic Ocean View-Reminiscences of the John Brown Raid-How It Got Its Name.

Where the Potomac meets the Shensa-doah at the base of the Blue Ridge is Harper's Ferry, so called. But there is no ferzy, a bridge over which the trains pass with a sound that suggests to the summer ig of the rivers and their thundering at the feet of the stately mountains, hav-ing taken its place as a connecting link between the shores of Maryland and Vir-

There have been inundations in thes

The general aspect of the town, how-ever, is theatric and scenic, and would probably make a promising background to cny historic drama. The old-fashioned gabled houses built, in great part, of the gathed noises outh; in great part of the stone which forms nature's own foundation to the whole place, look from the back of one street far down upon the roofs of the tenements in the adjoining thoroughfare, while the side streets have. ecessarily, a little less inclination than ladders. A series of stone steps, cut in the solid rock, lead up from the lower por-tion of the town, to a church, pictur-esquely situated upon the mountain side, its windows commanding a glimpse of the

Of course all the world knows how, on one October morning in the year 1859, John Brown, fanatic, hero, or traitor, came down along the canal road from Kennedy's farm with seventeen white men and five blacks, and captured the town and arsenal. That was an exciting time for the sur-prised inhabitants, forty or fifty of whom

place, remains no longer in the town pro-per, its site being marked by the granite obelisk before referred to. The old "fort," as this engine house was called, was removed to Chicago during the World's Fair in that city, but it was brought back again through the efforts of Miss Kate Field, and present stands on what are known as illvar Heights, some three miles from its In few places does nature appear more

In few places does nature appear more serenely beautiful than from the mountain summits around Harpe."s Ferry, From Jefferson's Rock, overlooking the valley of the Shenandoah and the junction of that stream with the Potomac, the scene presented is truly magnificent. The "Rock" itself is a huge flat piece of stone, standing upon four artificially constructed legs, thus resembling a gigantic table. From this spot Thomas Jefferson surveyed the scene and wrote the following glowing description of its beauties: on of its beauties:
"The passage of the Potomac through

the Blue Ridge is, perhaps, one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain a hundred miles, to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Potomac in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain rend it assunder and ones off to

"The first glance of this scene hurries "The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion that this earth has been created in time; that the mountains were formed first; that the rivers began to flow afterwards; that, in this place particularly, they have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that, continuing to rise, they have at length broken over at this spot and have torn the mountain down from its summit to lise bass. The piles of rock on each hand, but particularly on the Shenandonh, the evident marks of their disruption and revulsion from their beds by the most powerful agents of nature, corroborate this impression.

borate this impression.
"But the distant finishing which nature has given to the picture is of a very different character. It is a true contrast to the foreground. That is as placid and delightful as this is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven assunder, presents to your eye, through the cleft, a small catch of smooth bine horizon, at an email catch of smooth bine horizon, at an infinite distance in the plain country, in-viting you, as it were, from the riot and

viting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to pass through the breach, and particularly of the calm below. "Here the eye ultimately composes itself; and that way, too, the road happens actually to lead. You cross the Potomac above the junction, pass along its side through the base of the mountain, for three miles; its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you. This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the neighborhood of the Natural Bridge, are people who have passed their lives within half a dozen miles, and have never been to survey these mountains of a war

while the black mountains rise more sombles still by the contrast.

Many pilgrims, aince the days of Thomas Jefferson, have looked upon this scene. It was the fame of its beauty to which the town owes its existence and its name. It was the description of this scene which induced Robert Harper, in the year 1740, then on his way to a Quaker settlement, about six miles northeast of the Ferry, to travel out of his way that he might view it himself, and so charmed was he when his cross rested upon the place, that he determined to settle and live there all his life. Harper was an Englishman by birth, and an architect by profession, when in Philadelphia, in the early part of the last certury he began the exercise of his profession. He was traveling to the Quaker settlement when he went around by the way of the "Hole" as it was then knows, commissioned to build a "meeting house," This labor accomplished, he set about establishing his "ferry." first buying out the place of the one settler in the locality for 26 guiness. He afterward purchased from Lord Fairfax, the owner of the county, the entire site of the present town, and maintained himself partly from the income derived from his ferry, and by the sales of his land. Thus originated the name of "Harpers" Perry" although both Harper and his ferry have long, long ago departed from existence.

Tokens of another kind of uprising, due to human agency, but none the less terrible, are to be seen in the monument marking the site of John Brown's fort, so called, and in the black tablets, lettered in white, setting forth how the town was captured and recaptured during the civil war, now by Confederates, now by the Union Army, although no description can bring before the eye of the visitor the scenes of strife and bloodshed then enacted.

The general aspect of the town, however, is theatric and scenic, and would of the coast of Southern California recent On the site of another small guano island off the coast of Southern California recent coundings showed fifty fathoms of water. Tangier Island in Chesapeake Bay was fortified by our fleet in the war of 1812. It has sunk steadily, till now those fortifications are under water.

The shifting sands of the great desert the strength of the great desert the great de

are as hungry as the pitless sea itself.

Many of the smaller oases in the Sahara have disappeared from sight in an hour or two, buried deep by the deadly simoom.

simoom.

Some 400 miles southeast of the old city of Kashgar, far out in the yellow desolation of the desert of Gobi, the desolation of the desert of Gobi, the great Swedish explorer Sven Hedin saw something projecting from the smooth side of one of the long dunes. It was the wooden roof of a house. Further investigation showed that it was but one of thousands. A teeming city of highly civilized Aryans had long existed on this spot until the earth had tired of it and wiped it out.

Until December 18, 1811, the castern part of Craighead county. Ark., was one of the

were taken prisoners. Those who resisted were shot. Men crouched in corners and with leveled rifles and pistols awaited the appearance of the invaders who in turn perambulated the place with firearms always ready for action. The places are pointed out at this day by the old inhabitates, where so-and-so "lay" after a bullet had ended his life.

The old engine house where Brown and his followers made a last stand against the fifteen militia men who had arrived place, remains no longer in the town propagace, remains no longer in the town propagace, remains no longer in the town propagace, remains no longer in the town propagace.

and some of the best sport in all the Southern States. Nothing is too big or too small to es-cape the maw of our hungry globe. Quickcape the maw of our hungry globe. Quick-sanda are the traps she spreads for smaller fry. Probably the worst and most danger-ous in the world are the "Shotta" of the Sahara. These are perhaps the dregs of some prehistoric sea. Now they are cov-ered over with a thick crust of salt and sand. Whole carwans have willed in sand. Whole caravans have walked unc n-sciously into these death traps and bern quickly swallowed up. Reclus, the great French authority, declares you can sound these quicksands to a depth of 300 feet without finding bottom.

CATCHING BUNAWAY HORSES. in Central Park.

(From the New York Herald.)

Skill in horsemanship, united with courage of a high degree, possessed by two mounted policemen saved from serious injury if not from death the occupants of two carriages late yesterday afternoon.

There were two runsways occurring

There were two runaways, occurring within an hour of each other both in Central Park. A team of spirited horses drawing a victoria, in which were Edward drawing a victoria, in which were redward Hunerdeger, two women, and a child, and driven by Antonio Tomaceo, took fright at the clanging of the gong of an electric car at the entrance of the park at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Teuth

Street. They broke into a gallop and swept through the park gate before the coach-man could get a grip on the reins. Dash-ing among the many other vehicles the frightened animals ran at top speed the width of the park. It was a marvel that collisions were averted.

collisions were averted.

Turning sharply into the east drive the maddened horses ran among the crowd of equipages which usually fill the drive at that time of day. It looked as if death must surely await the occupants of the

rictoria.

Policeman Gorman, of the mounted squad, had by this time sighted the runsways and was following after like the wind. At One Hundred and Fifth Street he ways and was following after like the wind. At One Hundred and Fifth Street he drew alongside the team, and, bending far over, grasped the bridle of one of the horsea. A carriage and team wars right ahead and a collision seemed inevitable, but with rare skill Gorman crewded his lorse against the side of the animal whose bridle he grasped and fairly pushed the runaways over to the side of the roadway and into a lamppost and rustic fence.

There was a crash as the lamppost went down and the runaway team was brought up all standing. The victoria was partially wrecked, and the shock threw its occupans from their seats, but none were hirt.

Gorman, however, was injured in the groin and shout his higs and and to be taken home. His horse, "Ham" was hurt about the quarters and was taken to the department hospital.

Hardly had the excitement of the runaway peased, when a team criven by F. von Hennep took fright at Eightieth Street and started on a mad gallop down the East drive. You Hennep's wife was with him in the carriage, and it looked as if there would be a bad accident.

Mounted Policeman Fergusor gave chase and succeeded after a run of several hundred yards in stopping the team without a collision with the many other vehicles on the drive, John Merris, whe was also in the carriage, was thrown out and slightly bruised. Mr. Von Hennep and wis wife were not thrown out and slightly bruised.

AN IRASCIBLE ENGINEE

Points in the Career of the Celebrated Major L'Enfant.

le Allowed Nothing to Stand in the Way of His Plans for Laying Out tion of the Carroll Mansion in New Jersey Avenue-His Peaceful End.

sected with the early history of this city, and many extraordinary characters who rendered these incidents possible." Thus spoke an old Washingtonian, who lives more in the past than in the present, and who unconsciously regards modern changes in the light of needless innovations.
"It would be difficult to find," continue

he "in the history of any community a more eccentric personage than Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, of whom so little

the summations is there have been uprising see regions to slarm and the summariant of the Estimate.

(From the Lendon Mail)

A flood. On that occasion the sax kept from being aways are summariant of the sax kept from being aways are summariant of the sax kept from being aways are summariant of the sax kept from being aways are summariant of the sax kept from being aways are summariant of the sax kept from being aways are summariant of the sax kept from being aways are summariant of the sax kept from the sax kept from the sax from the sax is summariant of the sax kept from the sax fro

with a will all night, under the orders of the imperative Frenchmen, and by sunrise next morning not one brick was left upon another. When Mr. Carroll learned of this latest action on the part of L'Enfant he appealed to the President for redress, who referred the matter to the Commissioners. Major L'Enfant also wrote to those municipal authorities availables his Major L'Enfant also wrote to those municipal authorities, explaining his reasons for following the course pursued. The question was under consideration a long time and considerable interest was taken in it by other proprietors. On December 21, a memorandum was received from some of them as follows: 'Gents: Understanding that Daniel Carroll, Esq., of Duddington, has lodged a claim with you for the full value of his house, lately taken down by order of Major L'Enfant, we hope and request that you will not apply any money granted for the improvement of the city of Washington to the payment thereof.

payment thereof.

"By this, however, we do not mean to reflect on Major L'Enfant's conduct, but, on the contrary, we are of opinion that his zeal, activity, and good judgment in the affairs of the city merit the thanks of the proprietors, and well deserve the approbation of the public, etc.

"This memorandum was signed by Robert Peter, Overton Carr, William King, for bimself, and also for William Prout. payment thereof.

ed the Commissioners that Notley Young's house was in the middle of a street, and suggested that it be at once removed. Washington wrote a gentle remonstrance, addressed to the Commissioners, saying he Washington wrote a gentle remonstrance, addressed to the Commissioners, saying he hoped the major did not mean to proceed to the demolition of Mr. Young's house also until he was authorized and instructed

to do so."

The selection of Major L'Enfant to plan the Capital City was due to President Washington, who recognizing his genius, nevertheless experienced considerable directly in controlling his irascible temper. L'Enfant remained with Washington a L'Enfant remained with Washington a week to discuss and fully mature the plan week to discuss and fully mature the plan he had prepared. This plan, copies of which were published some years ago by a gen-tleman of the name of Boogher, was fully set forth upon a map finely executed. The plan of the park of Versailles, outside Paris, is said to have suggested to L'Enfant the broad transverse streets and executed appropriate the property of the suggested to the park of the property of the suggested to the property of the suggested to the property of the property of the suggested to the property of th avenues, numerous open squares, circles, and triangular reservations and parks, all of which were designed to be so drawn that from the intersection of any two or more streets and avenues the horizon would be visible.

Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary State, took an intense interest in the plan of the new city. In a letter to a friend he

says:
"I received last night from Major
"I received last night from Major "I received last night from Major L'Enfant a request to furnish him any plans of towns I could for his examination. I accordingly sent him by this post plans of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Carisruhe, Amsterdam, Strasburg, Paris, Orleans, Bordeaux, Lyons, Montpelier, Marseilles, Turin, and Milsan, on large and accurate scales, which I procured while in those towns respectively. They are none of them comparable to the old Babylon, revived in Philadelphia and exemplified. While in Europe I selected about a dozen or two of the handsomest parts of private buildings, of which lected about a dozen or two of the handsomest parts of private buildings, of which
I have the plates. Perhaps it might decide
the tasts of the new town, were they to
be engraved and distributed gratis among
the inhabitants of Georgetown. The expense would be triffing."

The following letter from the Commisationers of the District to Mayor L'Enfant
contains the first mention of the city and
District under their present title:

District under their present title:

"Georgetown, Sept. 9, 1791.

"Sir: We have agreed that the Federal District shall be called "The Territory of Columbia," and the Federal City the City of Washington. The title of the may will therefore be. 'A Map of the City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia.'

"We have also agreed that the streets be named alphabetically one way and numerically the other, the former to be divided into north and south and the inter into east and west, numbers from the Capitol. Major Ellicott, with proper assistance, will immediately take and soon furnish you with the roundings of the Einstein Branch, to be inserted in the map. We expect he will also furnish you with the proposed postroad, which we wish to be resided in the map.

the proposed postroad, which we wish to
be noticed in the map.

"We are, respectfully yours,

"THOMAS JOHNSON,

"DAVID STUART,

"DANIEL CARROLL."

Major L'Eviant's conduct became, it was claimed, so tabearable that his connection with the plans and progress of the city abruptly terminated in March, 1792, almost at the beginning of his work.

Washington wrote of him, January II, 1791, that he might be a uneful man if he could be brought to reduce himself within those Buits which the Commissioners.

after this came the order for his dismissal.

Nevertheless, there is something to be aid in L'Enfant's behilf. Many regarded the great engineer as a mere subordinate working out the plans of the Commissioners in charge of the Federal territory. Prospectors sought to influence him as such to the end that they might accomplish their own views of profit and self-aggran-lizement. It seed not, therefore, be marter for surprise that L'Enfant's hot temper rebelled against this treatment from those whom he was brought in contact with that he was made a target for underhand abuse, and eventually discharged from his office. He had served gallantly during the Bereiution, but of his history little is known. After his dismissal President Monroe offered him the place of professor at Weat Point, which he refused. He was afterward selected to prepare a design for and superintend the erection of Fort Washington, on the Potomac, in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon. Even this work he could not accomplish without becoming involved in disputes and altercations with the military authorities, and he was musiered out of the service.

Toward the close of his life he devoted himself to the little flower garden included in a tract allotted him, a labor in which, being his own master, he probably derived more satisfaction than in the construction of forts and cities. He drew numberless plans for the disposition of the tiny beds and plots, and thus his tempestuous career ended peacefully at last.

THIEVES IN HONEST LIVERY.

THIEVES IN HONEST LIVERY. Hishonest Bootblacks and Bogu Newsboys Who Rob Customers.

Newsboys Who Red Customers.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

If Fagin and the Artful Dodger and Charles Bates were in Chicago today they called hardly earn their eigerettes, so outsidedate would their methods be. Fagin would find his school without pupils and bis two chief diaciples would be nabbed before they had been at work are minutes. Fashions change in the work of thieves as well as that of other people, and the man who cannot keep up to the times in picking pockots finds himself handicapped by his antiquated methods.

Of course, the nimble-fingered gentry who operate in crowds are still at work, but with long years of bitter experience the public has become on its guard against these people, and when crowds are gathered people are on the watch for the possible man who covers timepicees and purses. Attention has lately been called to a new danger for the unwary. There are one or two new wrinkies which have been introduced in the business of relieving thoughtless people of their money. One of these is practiced by urchins who pretend to be newsboys for the purpose of tealing change out of the pockets of pedestrians. These pests are very thick about the entrances to the theatres, while with the other hand they search in the pockets of their victim for whatever they can find. In some instances they get large sums of money, but oftener they get only a little change, but sufficient for their work. They were very successful last fail during an engagement of Mansfield at the Grand Opera House. They infested the walk about the theatre entrance and did a rushing business until the hieterion of the man agers and the police was called to them. They were very successful last fail during an engagement of Mansfield at the Grand Opera House. They infested the walk about the working in the same crowd at the same time.

and sometimes as many as three would be working in the same crowd at the same

When they made a haul they would dart

can from the gazer's pockets.

Sometimes it is a purse, sometimes loose change, sometimes a watch. Of course, it is not to be understood that the man with the telescope has anything to do with the operation, except unknowningly. He is an entirely innocent person. As like as expression of Menander. not the thief will rob him before the night

But there is a still later method of nick ockets. Within two weeks a man who quiness district of the city was caught in the act of robbing a man whose boots he had just shined and whom he was dusting off. The blackies have a habit of going

had just shined and whom he was dusting off. The blackies have a habit of going through a lot of funny motions when they have shined your shoes.

For the purpose of extorting an honora-rium from their customers they make a pretence of dusting their clothes. It is the veriest farce, of course, but the customers submit to it. Some men become sleepy as soon as they recline in a barber's chair and are under the manipulation of the man are under the manipulation of the man with a razor. When a customer reached that point of sleepiness the barber would give the signal to the thief. If there was no one else in the shop, and while the shaving process went on the assistant crept up and under cover of the apron and the barber's work relieved the reclining man of his cash.

Selling by Candle.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
The custom of "selling by candle," an ancient ceremony, still prevails in asveral towns in England, notably at Aldermaston. It is letting land, not selling, however, and It is letting land, not selling, however, and the property is a piece of meadow, the "church acre," which was bequeathed some centuries ago to the church. The custom or ceremony is as follows: A candle is lighted, and one inch below the flame is duly measured off, at which point a pin is inserted. The bidding then begins, and continues until the inch of candle is consumed and the pin drops out. To the one who is bidding as the pin drops out the land belongs. Every three years this ceremony is performed.

At Chezdoy the church acre is let every twenty-one years by this means, and at Tatworth a sale by lighted candle takes place every year. At Warton the grazing rights upon the roadside have been annually let by the same means, a custom musily let by the same means, a custom which has been observed since the time of George III. The one who presides at the auction produces the old book containing the record of the annual letting since 1815. An ordinary candle is then cut into five equal portions, about one-half inch long, one for each lot. At the last auction, attention, we describe the control of the control of

equal portions, about one-half inch long, one for each lot. At the last auction, attention was drawn to the fact that the sporting rights over an old gravel pit were included in Lot No. 1, but unfortunately there were no fish in the pond. "Get on, gentiemen, please; the light's burning," was a frequent exhortation.

At funerals in some parts of Wales there is a curious custom. A poor person is hired—"a long, lean, ugly, lamentable rascal"—to perform the duting of sinceter. Bread and beer are pasted to the man over the expose, or laid on it; these he consumes, and by the process he is supposed to take on him all the sins of the deceased and free the person from walking after death. When a sin-cater is not employed glasses of wine and funeral biscuits are given to each bearer across the comm. The people believe that every drop of wine drupk at a funeral is a sin committed by the deceased, but that by drinking the wine the soul of the dead is released from the burden of the sin. In some places it is the custom to send to the friends of a family, after a death, a bag of biscuits with the card of the deceased. These funeral biscuits—often small, round sponge cakes—were known as arvel bread—arvel meaning ale. When

Many in Dally Use Came Down From Antiquity.

Pope and Shakespeare May Hav Plagiarised a Line Now and Then Famous Sentences Given to the World by Scholars and Writers in the Enrly Days of Literature

Many so-called "old sayings," as well as opular expressions in current use today, tre,as is generally recognized, direct quota-Thus how often is heard the observation

"The money goes," a literal translation of 'Argentum oixetal," by Plantus, and takfrom his drama of "Trinummus," act 2, scene 4. The phrase "Adding insult to in-jury" is employed by Cicero, "Ad damnum addeteur injuria." The same expression is by Horace and again by Pha

The title of George Bernard Shaw's well-known play, "Arms and the Man," is borrowed from Virgil's line in the Aeneld, "Arms I sing, and the man," The associa tion of the idea of weight with authority as the expression "Adding weight to au-"Weighty authority." etc., would seem to be of classic origin, as evinced in the observation of Pilmy the Elder's "Au-thority is in weight." The phrasa "Such is life" is borrowed from the sentence of Horace, translated, "Balatro, with his per-petual sneer, cries: "Such is life." The oft-repeated moral dictum, "True happi-ness lies only in virtue," owes its origin to the negative belowners.

The expression "Familiarity breeds contempt" is adapted from Livy, who says in regard to a celebrated historical char-acter: "He was always before men's eyes; a cause of action which, by increasing our familiarity with great men, diminishes our respect for them." The axiom, "What is, is right," owes its origin, not to Pope, but to Democritus.
"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and

"There's many a sip twist the cup and the lip" is an expression of Aristolle. "You cannot always go by appearances" was observed by Theoguis. The observa-tion, "There is no rest for the wicked." may be taken as a rendering of "Nemo majus felix," by Juvenal; more literally "The guilty mind is ever restless." "Two heads are better than one" is a transla-tion of "Nemo colus satis sapit," by Plantion of "Nemo colus satis sapit," by Plantus. The distinction between "spirit"
and "letter" is made by Cheero, in the
sentence, "A promise must be kept not
mere'y in the letter, but in the spirit."
The phrase, "To defeat a man with his
own wespons," owes its origin to Terence.
"Live and learn" is a compendious translation from Seneca. The modest conversational request, "Three words with you,"
is a literal translation of "Te tribus verbis
volo." by Plantus.

is a literal translation of "Te tribus verbis volo," by Plantus.

The phrase, "Melted into thin air," owes its origin, not to Shakespeare, but to Virgil. The expression, "Death with honor," is from Tacitus. "To condemn with faint praise" was an observation of Favorinus, the philosopher. "As thou has sown, so shalt thou reap" is a translation of the line "Ut sementem feceris its metes," by Pinarius Rufus.

"Meet misfortune half way" is an admonition of Persius. The expression "By force of arms" is found in Cloero. "Time files"—"Fugit hora"—is an observation used by Perrius.

Made No Difference to Him. (From the Louisville Courier Journal.) A crowd of old Confederates were swap-

A crowd of old Confederates were swap-ping war stories last night, when one of them told the following:

"One of the most striking figures in the armies of the West was Gen. John Magru-der, C. S. A. He was what might be called a 'Murat' of a man, for in the hardest times 'Prince John' could always show a natty uniform and he always went into battle, the soldiers said, with enough fuss and feathers to have marched down a dor-en men. It was evidently his determina-

battle, the soldiers szid, with enough fuss and feathers to have marched down a dozen men. It was evidently his determination to die not only with his boots on, but with all his good clothes as well. Added to his love of dress was a fondness for good cating that led him to every promising home near a camping ground.

"On one occasion, with his stail, he rode up to a handsome," old-fashioned home in Tennessee, and with his most courtly bow and galliant manner hinted that food would not be unacceptable to famiahed soldiers. The 'lady of 'le mansion' bade them enter and hastily sent servants running hither and thither to provide a meal for such handsome and gallant soldiers.

"About the time the dinner was weighing down the table and just before the officers had been invited to enter the dining room, a poor private, who in peace would have been styled a gentleman, meaked up to the back door and begged a hite to est.

"The hospitable hostess, absolutely ignorant of military etiquette, told him to 'come in immediately, that dinner was just on the table."

"The nofficers, General Magnader and the

'The officers, General Magruder and the

"The officers, General Magruder and the banishment from rest, are just getting ready to eat," she said; 'you are in nice time."

"Had he not been so hongry the private might have run on the spot. But honger conquers all fears and he quickly followed his hostess to the dining many great plays.

"The officers had not entered. The concern had not entered. The officers had not entered. The concern had not entered as awage attack on the food before him. Chicken, ham, and everything in sight and reach were seized by the hungry soldier. When 'Prince John' and the staff came he expected nothing more than death.

"The door opened, and with the heuter on his arm General Magnudar entered if dining room. The staff was close behing in a moment the general saw the "In a moment the general saw the "

the officer. "The private sent half a corn-pone to join the chicken he had just swallowed and reached for a piece of ham. He was too busy to talk."

"General Magruder strode up in his spleudid uniform and touched the dirty grey-coated figure sitting composedly at the table. 'Sirrah, do you know with whom you

"Sirrah, do you know with whom you are to cat?"
"The soldier never looked up. He only grunted out between bites: 'Don't knowdon't care—was a time when I was mighty particular. All that gone now. Toe hungry—willing to eat with anybody."
"He was allowed to finish his meal."

A HOTEL WITHOUT GUESTS.

The Device of a Landlord Mystife 2 Drummer.

(From the New Orleans Times Der "I was at the Ponce de Leon directly after it opened, when it had only sixteen guests and 300 servants," said a Chicago drummer; "but that wasn't anything to an experience I had once at a summer resort up in the Northwest. I had wandered into the resire, looking for a fellow who sort up in the Northwest. I had wandered into the region looking for a fellow who had beaten our firm out of a big account, and somebody told me about this hotel. A branch road connected it with the main line, thirty miles away, but early in the season the landlord and the railroad president had had a row, and they stopped the train service. That killed business as dead as Caesar, for the place was buried in the heart of the wilderness; but, strange to say, the landlord kept it open, and as I was nearby and needed a rest, I hired a wagon and went over. It was a big, handsome structure of the regulation summer resort cattern, all gables and porticoes and stained shingles, and as I walked up the fine, shady driveway I could see that everything was in apple-pie walked up the fine, shady driveway I could see that everything was in apple-pie order. When I entered the office a boy in buttons seized my grip and the clerk got up from behind the counter rubbing his eyes and looking a bit dazed. The register was perfectly blank, and while there was a full office force on duty there was not a guest in sight. 'Business is a little light, ea?' I asked, after writing my name. The clerk grinned. 'You're the first sou! I've seen in six weeks,' he repiled.

would be "The deepest rivers how silently."

"Grasp the shadow and lose the substance" is roughly translated from Plantus, a more exact version being "We lose a more certainty and grasp a shadow." "Hunger is the best sauce" is a literal translation of the line of Cicero "Cibi condimentum the case famen (dicit)."

The phrase "Two strings to one's bow" is literally translated from a line in Tercace. The phrase "force of habit" is employed by Cicero. The expression "Custom is second nature" is also used by the same author. The phrase "crocodile's tears" appears to have been proverbial among the author. The phrase "crocodile's tears" appears to have been proverbial among the first sou; I've seen in six weeks, he replied.

"I thought at first he was joking," continued the drummer, "but it was the gospet truth. I was the only guest in the house, yet as far as I could see it was being a stranslation of "Dictum sapient" is a translation of the wise is sufficient." Is a translation from Virgil. The seentence "A word to the wise is sufficient." Is a translation from Virgil. The seentence "A word to the wise is sufficient." Is a translation from Virgil. The seentence "A word to the wise is sufficient." Is a translation from Virgil. The seentence "A word to the wise is sufficient." Is a translation from Virgil. The seentence "A word to t When they made a haul they would dark away up the alley and there meet a young man, who was evidently their manager. They gave him all their steadings and large."

The maxim "We learn by experience in Experientia docuit"—is from Tacitus. The propertion "Experientia docuit"—is from Tacitus. The propertion "Experientia docuit"—is from Tacitus. The propertion is a trial to the experience "Experientia docuit"—is from Tacitus. The propertion is a trial to the experience in "Experientia docuit"—is from Tacitus. The propertion is a trial to the experience in "Experientia docuit"—is from Tacitus. The propertion is a trial to the experience "Experientia docuit"—is from Tacitus. The propertion is a trial to the experience in "Experientia docuit"—is from Tacitus. The propertion is a trial to the experience in "Experientia docuit"—is from Tacitus. The experience is the experience in the propertion is translated from the propertion in the propertion is a trial to the experience in "Experientia docuit"—is from Tacitus. The experience is the experience in the propertion is translated from the propertion is a reflection made by Livy—"Free it main a reflection made contract with me to hauf a certain quantity of fresh vegetables every day. They had forgotten all about it, but when they threw me down on the train service I saw that my cue was to keep open at full blast and then sock it to them for damages at the end of the season. My lawyer claimed that the lack of fresh vegetables was what kept away guests. Of course, the jury understood that it was just a peg to hang a damage suit on, but any stick is good enough to beat a dog and they gave me a whopping good verdict. I soaked them for enough to pall out \$5,000 ahead of the game."

FICTIONAL SCENES OF DEATH. The End of Life Depicted in Novels and on the Stage.

(From the Eaness City Star.)

The "London Globe" makes reference to a discussion that is going on in a certain literary journal concerning the propriety of portraying doath scenes in novels or depicting them on the stage. The solemnity of death is urged as an argument against its treatment in this way, though many of the most serious writers and those of the

its treatment in this way, though many of
the most gerious writers and those of the
most unimpeachable taste have not hesitated to describe the scenes attending the
separation of the soul from the body.

This need not be accompanied by any
element of horror. The one thing which is
never forgotten by any render of Dickens
is the death of Little Nell. There is nothing sweeter in all the realms of faction
than that gentle picture. As a source of
spiritual exaltation it has never been
equaled by the most impassioned appeals
from the pulpit. There is nothing in the
death of Colonel Newcome to cause morbid
or distressing recollections.

Probably the supreme delineator of death
in its manifold forms was Shakespeare.
The effacement of the theatrical death
scene would mean practically, the elimi-

The effacement of the theatrical death scene would mean practically, the elimination from the stage of Shakespeare's plays in their present form. In many of them the pictures of dissolution are dreadfully vivid and agonizing, but to expunge them would take from the plays a vital element of strength. Death is the logical complement of the dark plots and "inductions dangerous" which go to make up much of the Shakespearean drama.

It would seem quite impossible for the novelist, the actor, or the palater to create any adequate picture of human exist-

y to mankind.

ere would seem to be no reason for anishment from polite libraries of which describe a thing so universal inevitable as death, and there are reforms called for on the stage which

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

May Seales Used in the District's Early Days.

elyards Imported From the Comal Marts of Engines-A Relie of the Time of George II Still in Existence at the Alexandria Market Rouse-Washington's Utensils.

The measurements of civilization are at this day based upon an arc of the earth's surface as a standard, and, with "starsurface as a standard, and, with "mar-eyed science" as a helper, man weighs the planets as they roll. Yet centuries ago he found it difficult, if not impossible, to weigh a ton of hay. Long ago he advanced ar enough in mechanical skill to construct levers and forge coils of steel that enabled the weigher to drop the use of gigantic balances and ponderous weights that the ancients had handled for centuries. Under the ancient system equality was equity; all the scales were after the form which the goddess Justice still holds aloft in fir tion, whereby the goods in one scale must balance weights in the other before the weight could be determined. In modern days a pound weight on a system of levels can balance ten thousand pounds. Small be found at a very early period, and the Old Scriptures tell that "A deceitful ta'-Old Scriptures tell that "A deceitful ta'nnce is the abomination of the Lord;" but
for great weight of bulky substances, especially for the weighing of hay the public
authorities provided great scales. At London the steelyard was on Upper Thumes
Street, in the ward of Dowgate, facing the
Thumes, where, in the days of Stow, the
annalist, "the King's steelyard or hom
was erected for weighing the tonnage of
goods imported into London. When the
tonnage was transferred to the mayor and
corporation the scale was moved first

tonnage was transferred to the mayor and corporation the scale was moved first to Cornhill and afterwards to Weigahouse yard, in Little Eastcheap."

These public scales for bulky or heavy weights soon extended through Engined and came to America as soon as the acticments had established civilization, and bulk up the trude that rendered them necessary. In Maryland and Virginia the scales at the tobacco warehouses furnished faulitics. In Maryland and Virginia the scales at the tobacco warehouses furnished facilities for the weighing of bulky grods and in the last days of the State warehouses at Georgetown and Alexandria they weighed hay. At first hay was sold by the load. Later when it was evident that the scales of the tobacco warehouses were not suited for the weighing of hay, the older municipalities which had already passed laws requiring hay to be sold by weight, turned over the weighing of hay to private contractors that built hay scales. The early official weights of Maryland and Virginia came from the Tower of London. There

official weights of Maryland and Virginia came from the Tower of London. There were in the oldest weight office of Georgetown and Alexandria copies of these standard weights and measures. Those of Georgetown have long been lost, but the Alexandria weights brought to the Potomac in the reign of George II still remain at the Alexandria market house.

In Georgetown the great scale yard passed from the inspection, or tobacco, warehouse at the mouth of Rock Creek to what came into modern life as Drovers' Rest on the hills beyond the town. At Alexandria, before the present century opened, the monopoly of weighing hay was given to Abram Faw, whose office was at the corner of the Columbia engine house alley. There the beam was in the 'oft of the house about twenty-five feet above the alley, one-fifth of the beam stretched out over the alley and from it hung chains.

expect you thought I was crazy out there in the spruce woods, he said, over the black coffee, but there was method in my madness. That infernal railroad had a contract with me to hauf a certain quantity of fresh vegetables every day. They ing into the city required weigh yards to be established in convenient locations. The first east of the Capitol was established at square 731 by John McCarty and occupied a place not far from where the National Li-brary now stands. Centre market early acquired a hay scale and for twenty-five years or more past there have been seven public scales in the District of Columbia. These are governed by the following reg-ulations established by the City Council of Washington:
"The mayor is authorized and direted to

"The mayor is authorized and direted to erect, or cause to be erected, a suitable number of public scales for the weighing of hay, straw, fodder, oats in the straw, and live stock, at such places as he may

and live stock, at such places as he may designate and prescribe.

"After the erection of the sa'd scales, and annually on or about the first day of July, thereafter, the mayor shall, after at least five days' public notice of such sale, sell to the highest hidder the exclusive right of using the said scale or scales for the purpose of weighing for charge all hay, straw, fodder, and live cattle wich may be sold in the said city; which said right or privilege shall continue only for the or privilege shall continue only for the term or period which may be designated at the time of said sale, but not exceeding

"The said weighmaster is authorized to charge and receive for weighing of hay, straw, and fodder, the rates prescribed by law and no more; and for weighing live stock at the rate of 2 cents per 100 pounds; which said several force or charge about stock at the rate of 2 cents per 100 pounds; which said several fees or charges shall be paid by the seller, and the taid weighmaster shall not receive any other or greater fees or charges, under a penalty of \$5 for every offence.

"The said weighmaster or weighmasters shall keep the scale or scales in all proper and needful repair during the term or period for which the right or privilege may have been given; and any neglect or

have been given; and any neglect or omission to provide for such repairs shall operate as a forfeiture of said right or privilege, and the same may again be sold for the benefit of the corporation for the

for the banefit of the corporation for the said unexpired period.

"It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell or offer for sale any hay, straw, fodder, or live stock, except horses, mules, milch cows and calves, in this city, without having the same weighed as aforesaid, and a certificate of the weight there-of obtained, under a penalty of \$5 for each and every offence."

It would seem quite impossible for the novelist, the actor, or the painter to create any adequate picture of human existence or to hold the mirror up to nature without the introduction of death, which is as certainly the sequence of life as night is of day. To the enlightened mind there should be no horror associated with the thought of death. To die is just as much a part of the human scheme as to be born. One is not more solemn or mysterious than the other. These two supreme events are indissolubly associated.

It is not within the power of the human mind to regard death lightly. It is invested with a silent majesty which is strangely impressive, but it is not cruel or in any sense terrible. It comes to all with an impartiality that makes its justice beautiful. It is a false system of education which teaches the world to put aside the thought of death and to avoid its presence. The decree of nature which ordains rest for the weary, relief for the heavy laden, sleep for the tempest-tessed, an anodyne for pain, an escape from decrepitude, this can mean no misfortune or calamity to mankind.

There would seem to be no reason for the banishment from polite libraries of the banishment from polite libraries of the banishment from polite libraries of the scales on the outer edges, of the city at inconsiderable rentals. Some of the scales on the outer edges, of the city at inconsiderable rentals. Some of the scales on the outer edges, of the city at inconsiderable rentals. Some of the scales on the outer edges, of the city at inconsiderable rentals. Some of the scales on the outer edges, of the city at inconsiderable rentals. Some of the scales on the outer edges, of the city at inconsiderable rentals. Some of the scales on the outer edges, of the city at inconsiderable rentals. Some of the scales on the outer edges, of the city at inconsiderable rentals. Some of the scales on the outer edges, of the city at inconsiderable rentals. Some of the scales on the outer edges, of the city at inconsiderable rentals. Some of t

Another tough added some about our wared with laughter. The Chronited till the gates were closed, it wavered in pretty clear English: "Bay you Clinten."